

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT

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TO TELEPHONE THE DEMOCRAT CALL NO. 130.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2

TRADE MARK

OFFICIAL CALL

For the Summit County Democratic Convention.

The Democratic convention of Summit county will be held at the court house in Akron on

Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1899,

at 10 a. m., for the purpose of nominating the following county officers:

One Representative, One Probate Judge, One Clerk of Courts, One Recorder, One County Commissioner, One Infractory Director.

Said convention will also elect delegates and alternates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Zanesville, Ohio, August 29 and 30, 1899.

The basis of representation for delegates to this convention shall be one delegate for each 500 votes or fraction over 25 thereof cast for Hon. Horace L. Chapman for Governor in 1897, which entitles the several wards and townships to representation as follows:

Vote Delegates

First ward, 200 8

Second ward, 280 6

Third ward, 280 6

Fourth ward, 278 6

Fifth ward, 278 6

Sixth ward, 278 6

Seventh ward, 278 6

Eighth ward, 278 6

Ninth ward, 278 6

Tenth ward, 278 6

Eleventh ward, 278 6

Twelfth ward, 278 6

Thirteenth ward, 278 6

Fourteenth ward, 278 6

Fifteenth ward, 278 6

Sixteenth ward, 278 6

Seventeenth ward, 278 6

Eighteenth ward, 278 6

Nineteenth ward, 278 6

Twentieth ward, 278 6

Twenty-first ward, 278 6

Twenty-second ward, 278 6

Twenty-third ward, 278 6

Twenty-fourth ward, 278 6

Twenty-fifth ward, 278 6

Twenty-sixth ward, 278 6

Twenty-seventh ward, 278 6

Twenty-eighth ward, 278 6

Twenty-ninth ward, 278 6

Thirtieth ward, 278 6

Total, 658 133

Caucuses to select delegates to said convention shall be held in the respective wards and townships, at the usual places of holding the same, on

Friday, August 25, 1899,

and shall be open between the hours of 7 and 9 p. m.

Said caucuses shall nominate one land apportioner for each ward and township, and select one central committeeman for each precinct.

All electors who voted for Hon. Horace L. Chapman for Governor, and for all other electors who are now in accord with the Democratic national platform adopted in 1896, are entitled to take part in the election of delegates to this convention.

By order of THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

R. L. ANDREW, Chairman.

STEPHEN C. MILLER, Secretary.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

L. H. AMER, Chairman.

ALGER went out like a lamb.

THE announcement that Mark Hanna will retire from active business life does not mean that he is going out of the business of running the government.

COL. H. C. SANFORD is making his rival, Prof. Seese, very uncomfortable by charging him with bolting the Republican ticket. Of course the Third ward statesman is wholly without sin in this regard.

IF THE man with the dark lantern who went about the county in '96 exposing the dishonesty of Mexican dollars, will only take a notion to turn the light on the underhanded methods by which the Russell salary bill was defeated in the last Legislature by the local Republican Machine, the people will have reason to rise and bless him.

SENATOR BERROWS announces that "the Philippine insurrection, if not speedily crushed, will have a disastrous effect for the Republican party upon the general elections in 1900." The Senator's views are "shared by several cabinet members and the President himself." Henceforth the shabby pleas of "manifest destiny" and "benevolent assimilation" should be thrown to the winds. If a bloody war of subjugation must be prosecuted for the sole purpose of promoting the political fortunes of the Administration, there should be no equivocation about the fact.

For fine plumbing call on C. M. Oberlin for prices.

TOWN OF TROLLEYS.

SOMETHING ABOUT BROOKLYN AND ITS STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Nearly a Million Passenger Fares Daily Collected on the Surface and Elevated Lines—A City of Homes, Churches, Parks and Schools.

(Special Correspondence.)

BROOKLYN, July 31.—This city, or rather this borough of Greater New York, is unquestionably the most unique of all cities. Apart from New York and removed any considerable distance from the great metropolis, it would be the second—or at least the third—city on this continent in population and commercial importance. But New York, of which it is a part, overshadows it. Its individuality is largely lost, merged into the greater city across the river. Fully 450,000 people, mainly living in Brooklyn and doing business in New York, daily swarm across the great bridge which spans the East river or cross on the various ferries that ply between its shores. Brooklyn is called the dormitory

of New York, which is a fairly correct designation, yet not wholly so. With its population of over a million people Brooklyn is a city in its own account, and has its own distinctive institutions and landmarks, which no process of consolidation can wholly efface.

Brooklyn is not inaptly referred to as "Trolleyville," and who live here are frequently called "trolley dodgers."

And that's no libel. We do have to dodge trolley cars for their tracks completely gridiron the city. Within the borough of Brooklyn there are fully 400 miles of electric railway track. The electric lines are mainly owned and operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, which also operates the elevated railroads. With the exception of a comparatively small independent line—the Coney Island and Brooklyn railroad—this company has a monopoly of the passenger traffic of Brooklyn. Under normal conditions the various surface and elevated lines daily carry 850,000 passengers, a considerable percentage of whom are conveyed over the bridge to and from the borough of Manhattan. About 2,000 cars are operated daily, making 15,000 trips and covering in the aggregate 200,000 miles. These figures do not include the Long Island railway, which does a large local passenger business within the city limits.

In the matter of parks and public grounds Brooklyn surpasses most cities. Within its corporate bounds 1,600 acres are set apart as public parks. The most noted of these is Prospect park, in which there are 450 acres. A tract of 650 acres between Bldgwood and Richmond Hill was recently acquired by the park department at a cost of about \$2,000,000, and is designated as Brooklyn Forest park. An effort is now being made, with fair prospect of success, to establish a park at Coney Island, comprising something like 400 acres stretching along the seashore from Sea Gate to Manhattan Beach.

Brooklyn might almost be called a summer resort, as within its borders are so many of the most delightful and widely known seaside places—Manhattan Beach, Brighton, Bath Beach, Rockaway, Far Rockaway and the always "great and only" Coney Island.

Stretching from Coney Island to Astoria, on Long Island sound, Brooklyn has over 20 miles of water front, along nearly all of which the death is sufficient to allow the approach of the largest ocean going ships. Its facilities for wharfage and storage are unsurpassed either in extent or convenience by any port in the world. Just back from the water front on the East river is Wallabout market, one of the largest markets in the world, covering 23 acres of ground, the site and buildings having cost about \$2,000,000. The business here transacted aggregates \$30,000,000 a year.

Brooklyn is termed "the City of Homes and Churches," and the term is not misapplied. Here is the most noted church in this country—Plymouth, made famous by Henry Ward Beecher. There are in Brooklyn 500 churches, embracing every shade of religious belief. It is likewise a city of schools and libraries and benevolent institutions. Aside from the public schools, there are here about 30 educational institutions of various kinds. There are 125 hospitals, dispensaries and asylums. Brooklyn has doubtless the most historic and beautiful burial ground in this country—Greenwood cemetery—where rest the ashes of many of the most distinguished people of Brooklyn and New York.

SHAM H. COOS.

Shake into Your Shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures itching, burning, and aching feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It is the great discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes light on new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, chafing, hot, tired, and aching feet. Try it today. Sent by mail in packages of 50 cents. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, Lowell, N. H.

\$3.60 Pittsburg and Return.

Via P. & W. Ry. Aug. 1 to 5, good returning until Aug. 15th, with privilege of extension until Aug. 31.

Steamer for L.L. park 8 and 1 daily.

HAWKINS' DEATH

The Body of the Dead Officer Brought Ashore Today.

FITTING CEREMONIES HELD.

Remains to Be Started Home to His Native State.

DIED ABOARD SHIP ON JULY 18.

The Cause of His Death Reported to Have Been Due to Cancer of the Bowels—His Illness Dated From the Battle of Malolos, When He Exposed Himself Almost Recklessly in the Disease-Breeding Climate—Impressive Funeral Services Followed, Conducted by the Regimental Chaplain, the Following Sunday—Remains Attended by a Guard of Honor For the Rest of the Voyage. Few Cases of Sickness and Half a Dozen Cases of Dysentery Among the Men Aboard the Transport—One Man Will Be Operated on For Appendicitis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The casket containing the remains of Colonel Hawkins was taken ashore today with ceremonies befitting Colonel Hawkins' rank. The remains of the dead commander returned to Pennsylvania for interment. Colonel Hawkins died on July 18, on board of the transport Senator enroute to this city with his regiment from Manila. His death occurred two days after the transport sailed from Yokohama. Cancer of the bowels was the cause of death. The remains were embalmed on board the ship and brought here by the transport Senator. The ship bearing the remains has arrived, bringing the sad news.

Flag at Half-Mast.

The Senator arrived with her flag at halfmast on account of the death of Colonel Hawkins.

The Senator sailed from Manila on July 1, with 35 officers and 721 enlisted men. The transport was at Nagasaki on July 15, when Colonel Hawkins was taken ill with cancer of the bowels, from which he had been a sufferer during the greater part of his campaign in the Philippines, and for which he had undergone treatment in the military hospital at Manila. His illness continued during the following day, July 16, when the Senator was at Yokohama, and two days later he passed away at sea.

Colonel Hawkins' illness dated from the battle of Malolos, when he exposed himself almost recklessly in the disease-breeding climate. He was respected and loved by every man of his command, and his death is deeply mourned by the troops. His body was placed in a hermetically sealed casket, and on the Sunday following his death impressive funeral services were conducted by the chaplain of the regiment, all of his men being in attendance.

The remains were placed in the stern of the vessel and lay in state, attended day and night by a guard of honor during the remainder of the voyage.

After the death of Colonel Hawkins, the command of the regiment was vested in Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, who, like the dead commander, is popular among the enlisted men, and made a good record in the war.

Of the 759 officers and men who accompanied the transport to San Francisco, three are privates in the Sixth artillery, U. S. A., and one is a member of the Nebraska regiment who was left behind at Yokohama when his companions sailed for this port on the Hancock. A dozen stowaways were also concealed in the hold and were soon brought to light after the Senator left Yokohama.

One Man a Victim of Appendicitis.

The Senator had a good trip from Japan. With the exception of the sad illness and death of the regimental commander there was no sickness aboard, barring a few cases of seasickness and half a dozen cases of dysentery. At sight of land, all the invalids were able to leave the bunks and line up on the main deck except one poor fellow who was developed symptoms of appendicitis and who will be operated upon in the hospital here.

When the Tenth Pennsylvania left for the Philippines last year the muster comprised 850 men. Twenty-four were killed in battle or died in the Manila hospital, and the rest of the sick and wounded, to the number of seven, are on the hospital ship Relief, which will probably arrive here within the next few days.

The quarantine officer boarded the Senator and after a careful inspection passed crew and passengers. The transport had dropped anchor off the Folsom Street wharf and it was decided that the regiment should not be landed until today. Under cover of darkness, however, two privates slipped off in a tug, dropping down by a rope which had been used to haul up two sacks of mail matter sent out by the postmaster to the regiment.

The privates who thus absented themselves without leave announced their intention of seeing the town last night and of rejoining the ranks when the regiment was lined up on the deck today. As the official committee on reception to the regiment will not arrive here from Philadelphia until this evening, the substitute committee appointed informally undertook that duty. A tug had been chartered for today with the expectation that the Senator would not arrive until this evening, and arrangements were made to go out to meet the transport with a band, stacks of flowers and tons of dainties for the soldiers. The premature appearance of the transport last evening, however, did not permit the carrying out of all these plans, but the committee, comprising John Barclay of Greensburg, Pa., who had come out in advance of the regular committee, of which he is a member, to meet his badly wounded brother of the Tenth, who is on the Relief; John M. Beall, agent here of the Philadelphia Air Line, formerly of Philadelphia; Alex. Conter, Greensburg, Pa.; M. M. Ogden of Governor Gage's staff, formerly a Pittsburg newspaper man; M. L. Lear of Denver, formerly of Greensburg, whose brother, W. A. Lear, is captain in the Tenth; Colonel Henry Hall of Gov-

ernor Stone's staff, and James A. Campbell of the Philadelphia Times, hastily embarked and were alongside the Senator, extending a warm greeting to their fellow Pennsylvanians and welcoming the brave lads back to their native land.

Out of respect to the dead regimental commander, there was little cheering or other noisy demonstrations, but the men quietly expressed their delight at the first glimpse of the Golden Gate. Like the Oregon and Nebraska regiments, the Pennsylvania troops, prior to sailing from Manila, voted in favor of being mustered out in San Francisco.

Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, who is now in command of the regiment, in the course of an interview, said:

"The boys are all glad, of course, to get back home again, but their joy is tinged with sadness on account of the death of Colonel Hawkins.

"The colonel was a most kind and considerate commander, who took a keen individual interest in his men and it is little wonder that they feel his loss a personal bereavement.

"Colonel Hawkins was a sick man at the beginning of the campaign which ended in the capture of Malolos. Like the regimental surgeon had advised him to retire for rest and medical attention,

but the colonel peremptorily refused, declaring that he would go wherever his men went.

"When the final volley was fired at Malolos, Colonel Hawkins was right in front of the firing line, urging his men forward and encouraging them with his exhibition of personal bravery. After that decisive battle the colonel's illness increased. The ailment developed rapidly in the unhealthy climate. After we embarked he sank steadily and his death at sea was not unexpected."

TENTH REGIMENT WAS LANDED TODAY.

Marched Through the Streets of San Francisco to the Model Camp For Mustering Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The Pennsylvania troops disembarked today and were marched through the principal streets of the city to the model camp prepared for their reception at the Presidio, where they will be mustered out.

Col. Hawkins Served With Honor in the States—His Political Career.

WASHINGTON, Pa., August 2.—Colonel Alexander L. Hawkins was born on September 6, 1841. His early days were spent on his father's farm on the border line of Washington and Greene counties. He was a soldier by inheritance. He comes of a fighting family. His father, a member of a fighting family.

Robert Hawkins, the pioneer of the family, was a soldier in the army of the United States in 1812. He was an industrial, hard-working man, and a patriot of the true type. He lived almost all his life in the country which he had adopted for his home, and he was in the critical period of his history. During the war for independence he gave over \$2,000 for the purchase of arms and accoutrements for the Continental army. He was in the memorable camp at Valley Forge.

The father of Col. Hawkins, James Hawkins, was a farmer and a carrier of wool, a broad-minded and industrious man, who taught the lessons of thrift and economy to his children. Alex. L. was the fourth child, and was surrounded by the best of home influences, and he prepared himself for college.

He was a student at Westminster college, where he was afterwards taught school. He was about to resume his college course when President Lincoln issued a call for volunteers.

In the Civil War.

Hawkins began his career as a soldier as a member of Company F, Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, August 20, 1862. Company K was distinguished a Green county organization, composed mostly of farmers' boys, hardy types of the best citizen-soldiers. The regiment took part in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg and the battle of Appomattox.

His superior officers recognized in him one of the best soldiers of the war, and he was acting lieutenant in the winter of 1863 when the regiment was lying in the United States colored troops he fought most gallantly at the battle of Nashville. Col. Hawkins remained in the service until the close of the war, and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1865. After returning from the war he engaged in the drug business in Pittsburg in 1867, where he remained for two years, when he sold his store and moved on to a farm in East Bethlehem township, Washington county. This farm is the old Hawkins homestead. The original patent was in 1872, on letters patent granted to Thomas Hawkins by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Active in Politics.

After moving to Washington county he took an active part in the Republican politics of that county, and was one of its most ardent workers after the close of the war. He served as clerk of the Republican committee in 1875, and on a number of occasions since. In the fall of 75 he was elected treasurer of the county by a large majority.

It was during this term in this office that he came into contact with the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment of the national guard, which has been his home ever since and which is recognized as one of the best state organizations in the country.

Col. Hawkins remained in the service until the close of the war, and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1865. After returning from the war he engaged in the drug business in Pittsburg in 1867, where he remained for two years, when he sold his store and moved on to a farm in East Bethlehem township, Washington county. This farm is the old Hawkins homestead. The original patent was in 1872, on letters patent granted to Thomas Hawkins by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

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